LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Surveyor to the Council

AND

Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1970

L O U T H R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

1 9 7 0

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor C. C. TURNER

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor I. H. JACKLIN

PUBLIC HEALTH & WORKS COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor R. S. MARSHALL

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor J. C. SHAW

Councillor B. S. Bett	Councillor J. M. Smith
Councillor E. S. Brant	Councillor S. Spendlow
Councillor P. Brett	Councillor P. J. Stokes
Councillor L. E. A. Bullivant	Councillor N. M. Stovin
Councillor N. A. Forman	Councillor C. B. Turner
Councillor I. H. Jacklin	Councillor C. C. Turner
Councillor J. W. Needham	Councillor C. Vinter
Councillor J. W. Nurrish	Councillor D. R. Webb

B. C. V. SPENCE

Clerk of the Council

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29744696

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1970.

There were 374 births during 1970. This represents a live birth rate of 18.9 per thousand of estimated population: when standardised for comparative purposes this becomes 21.0 and can now be compared with the birth rate for England and Wales which was 16.0. The local birth rate thus continues to be well above the figure for England and Wales as a whole.

Illegitimate live births expressed as a percentage of total live births numbered 6. The figure for England and Wales being 8. The figure continues to remain fairly constant.

Deaths during the year numbered 210 giving a death rate of 10.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The death rate when standardised for comparative purposes amounts to 10.3 per thousand standard population. The death rate for England and Wales for 1970 was 11.7. It will be seen from Table 3 that the standardised death rate for the district has remained well below the death rate for England and Wales for some years at least.

The Infant Mortality Rate - the number of deaths occurring in the first year of life for every thousand live births amounts to 19. The figure for England and Wales is 18. The numbers involved are small and little reliance can be placed on them statistically.

Deaths from malignant disease numbered 30; this is 18 fewer than last year.

In men, the commonest cause of death was Ischaemic Heart Disease (coronary type heart disease), followed by Malignant Disease.

In women, the commonest cause of death was also Ischaemic Heart Disease followed by Malignant Disease and Cerebro-Vascular Disease which accounted for equal numbers.

Infectious diseases notified were low in number. Three new cases of tuberculosis were notified which is a similar number to those of recent years.

It is gratifying to hear that steps are being taken which should help transportation in rural areas. I think many persons connected with health or social work are aware of the young parents with children who take the isolated country cottage because of its low rent and because of the unavailability of other accommodation and who are cut off completely from the amenities of the town. It is difficult to encourage such families to be immunised when transport is non-existent.

Each year the number of houses with inadequate sanitation diminishes. The Manby/Grimoldby scheme, when completed, should help in this direction, also the Central Area scheme when it gets under way.

It was with great regret that we had to say farewell to Mr. Shone during this year, as Chief Public Health Inspector, and we hope his health has improved. I would like to thank Mr. Child who took over from Mr. Shone, also all his staff, for their help and co-operation through this year. I would also like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and interest in the work of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. E. LEE

Medical Officer of Health

LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT

REPORT ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1970

Public Health Officers :

Medical Officer of Health :
J.E. LEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :
S. SHONE, A.L.G.E.S., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Deputy Surveyor :
P. CHILD, M.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.D.S.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :
E. CAINES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
D.G.L. MONTGOMERY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

SECTION A

Social Conditions and General Statistics

1) Area of the Rural District in acres	153,062
2) The estimated population	19,740
3) Density of population per acre (excluding foreshore)	0.12
4) Number of inhabited houses ....approx.	6,769
5) Rateable Value of inhabited houses .....approx.	£323,677
6) Product of Penny Rate	£2,206

The Population of Louth Rural District since 1960 :

Year	Population
1970	19,740
1969	19,740
1968	19,630
1967	19,750
1966	19,360
1965	19,100
1964	18,650
1963	18,600
1962	17,594
1961	18,200
1960	19,010

Vital Statistics.

(Note - figures in brackets show corresponding rates for England & Wales)

Births.

(a) Live:	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	350	169	181
Illegitimate	24	11	13
	374	180	194

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population ..... 18.)

Standardised Birth Rate for comparability purposes 21.0 (16.0)

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 6 (8)

(b) Still Births.	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	5	2	3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 0.2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live & Still) Births 13.0 (13)

Total Live and Still Births 379

Deaths.	Total	Male	Female
	210	122	88

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 10.6

Standardised Death Rate 10.3 (11.7)

Infant Deaths.	Male	Female
(a) Under 12 months		
Legitimate	6	1
Illegitimate	-	-
	6	1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 19 (18)

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births 20 (17)

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births 0 (26)

(b) Under 4 weeks.	Male	Female
Legitimate	4	1
Illegitimate	-	-
	4	1

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births 13 (12)

(c) Under 1 week.	Male	Female
Legitimate	4	-
Illegitimate	-	-
	4	-

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births 11 (11)

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 24 (23)

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) .....Nil

Table 1. Ages at death for 1970:

Ages in Years:	Under 1 year	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55/64	65/74	75+	Total
Deaths:	7	3	-	3	1	4	10	25	54	103	210

Table 2. Table showing ages at death during the past 5 years and the averages for that period:

Year	Under 1 year	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/54	55/64	65/74	75+	Total
1969	3	0	3	1	1	2	9	33	49	106	207
1968	5	0	4	3	1	2	9	37	64	81	206
1967	5	0	1	3	4	2	8	20	53	74	170
1966	5	2	0	3	3	7	20	26	53	98	217
1965	2	2	0	3	3	7	7	24	50	101	199
Average	4	1	2	3	3	4	11	28	54	92	199
1970	7	3	0	3	1	4	10	25	54	103	210

Table 3. Standardised Death Rates for Louth Rural District for the previous eight years and 1970.

Year	Standardised Death Rates per thousand Standard population	Death Rates for England and Wales
1962	11.6	11.9
1963	11.07	12.2
1964	10.19	11.3
1965	10.8	11.5
1966	10.7	11.7
1967	8.34	11.2
1968	10.2	11.9
1969	10.2	11.9
1970	10.3	11.7

Average Standardised Death Rate for Louth Rural District Council over the past 9 years (including 1970) = 10.3

Average Death Rate for England & Wales over the past 9 years = 11.7

It will be remembered that in 1968 the Registrar General started to use a new classification into causes of death. The new classification having 65 causes instead of the previous 36 causes.

In 1969 the new classification was continued but with one modification, in that cancer, as a cause of death, was broken up into five extra groups. This was continued in 1970 but there have been two further changes as follows:-

The old heading of 'other tuberculosis including late effects' has been divided into two separate groups -

(1) Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis.

(2) Other tuberculosis.

Also there has been a separate heading allocated to 'Multiple Sclerosis'. This used to be included under 'other diseases of nervous system and sense organs'.

The causes of death for 1969 and 1970 are thus directly comparable except for cases which would come under these new headings.

Table 4. Causes of Death.

	1969	
	Male	Female
1) Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-
2) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	1
3) Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	6	3
4) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	10	2
5) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3
6) Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	3	-
7) Leukaemia	-	1
8) Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	4
9) Diabetes Mellitus	1	-
10) Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	1	-
11) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	3	2
12) Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2
13) Hypertensive Disease	2	1
14) Ischaemic Heart Disease	29	15
15) Other forms of Heart Disease	4	11
16) Cerebro-vascular Disease	12	19
17) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	7
18) Influenza	1	1
19) Pneumonia	4	7
20) Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	2
21) Peptic Ulcer	2	1
22) Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	2
23) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
24) Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
25) Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	3	1
26) Birth injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1
27) Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-
28) Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2	2
29) Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-
30) Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	1	-
	119	88

Table 5. Causes of Death. 1970

	Male	Female
1) Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1
2) Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-
3) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
4) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	-	1
5) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1
6) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	2
7) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4	-
8) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3
9) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		3
10) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	
11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	8	1
12) Diabetes Mellitus	1	2
13) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1
14) Anaemias	-	1
15) Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1
16) Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-
17) Hypertensive Disease	1	4
18) Ischaemic Heart Disease	33	24
19) Other forms of Heart Disease	6	5
20) Cerebro-vascular Disease	14	11
21) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	7
22) Influenza	2	-
23) Pneumonia	4	8
24) Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	2
25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	-
26) Peptic Ulcer	1	-
27) Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-
28) Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	3
29) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
30) Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	
31) Other Diseases Genito-urinary system	4	1
32) Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	1	-
33) Congenital Anomalies	2	-
34) Birth injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1
35) Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	-
36) Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2	2
37) Motor Vehicle accidents	2	-
38) All other accidents	1	3
39) Suicide and self-inflicted Injuries	1	-
40) All Other External Causes	2	-
Total ..	122	88

Table 6. Anatomical Sites of Malignant Tumours causing death in 1970.

Site	Male	Female	Total
Buccal Cavity etc.	-	1	1
Stomach	3	1	4
Intestine	3	2	5
Lung, Bronchus	4	-	4
Breast	-	3	3
Uterus	-	3	3
Prostate	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	8	1	9
Totals ..	19	11	30

Table 7. Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms, Years 1963 - 1968 (where the classification was only into 5 Groups)

Site	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Stomach	4	4	9	2	4	4
Lung and Bronchus	11	10	5	9	3	-
Breast	4	7	5	10	3	3
Uterus	1	1	-	2	1	1
Others	31	16	25	17	16	26
Totals ..	51	38	44	40	27	34

Table 8. Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms, Years 1969 and 1970 (where the classification was into 10 Groups).

Site	1969	1970
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	-	1
Oesophagus	1	-
Stomach	3	4
Intestine	9	5
Larynx	-	-
Lung and Bronchus	12	4
Prostate	3	1
Uterus	-	3
Breast	3	3
Other Sites	17	9
Totals ..	48	30

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1970:

Disease	Cases Notified
Measles	25
Scarlet Fever	5
Infective Hepatitis (Jaundice)	3
Whooping Cough	3
Salmonella	2
Dysentery	1

Tuberculosis - New Cases and Mortality during 1970:

New Cases				Deaths			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

Average Number of Respiratory Cases notified in previous 6 years 3.3

Average Number of Non-Respiratory Cases notified in previous 6 years .66

New Patients from Rural District attending the Special Clinic, Grimsby in 1970:

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	N.V.D.
Male	0	1	7
Female	0	1	2

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. Samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other items are subjected to bacteriological testing. I would like to thank Dr. J.M.Croll and his staff for their prompt assistance on many occasions.

Treatment Centres and Clinic.

The following clinic services are provided by the County Council and by the Regional Hospital Boards towards meeting local needs in the preventive and treatment branches of medicine.

A. Clinics at the County Council's premises, 32 Queen Street, Louth.

School Children :	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoons in the month. Immunisations and medical examinations.
Infant Welfare Clinic :	Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Every Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Toddlers.:	Tuesdays, 2nd and 4th, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ante-natal Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes :	Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. by appointment.
Dental :	By appointment.
Orthodontic Clinic :	Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Chiropody :	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday by appointment.
Child Psychiatry :	Thursdays 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Speech Therapy :	Every Monday afternoon. Every Wednesday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Welfare Foods :	Daily.

The Clinic is also used by the Family Planning Association and there are sessions every Monday evening at 7 p.m.

Since the Social Services Department came into operation on April 1st, 1971, the Mental Welfare Officers are no longer at this address but at 14, Upgate, Louth.

During the summer of this year - 1971 - Cervical Cytology Clinics are being provided, following a local campaign.

B. At the Local Hospitals.

Monday :	Orthopaedic 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Ophthalmology 9.30 a.m. General Surgery 10.30 a.m. Dermatology 2 p.m. Ante-natal 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday :	(Alternate) Psychiatry 9.30 a.m. 1st and 3rd School Eye Clinic 10 a.m. 2nd and 4th Ophthalmology 10 a.m. Dental 2 p.m. General Surgery 2 p.m.

Wednesday : General Medicine - 1st in month - no clinic.
2nd " " - 2 p.m.
3rd & 4th " - 9 a.m.
Chest Diseases 9 a.m.
Orthopaedic 1.30 p.m. (except 1st in month).
Paediatrics - 1st & 2nd in month 9 a.m.
3rd, 4th & 5th in month 2 p.m.
Ante-natal 2 p.m. - 1st in month only.
School Eye Clinic 2 p.m. - 1st in month.

Thursday : Ear, Nose and Throat 9.30 a.m.
(Alternate) - Radiotherapy 11 a.m.
Gynaecology 2 p.m.
Orthodontic 9 a.m.

Friday : Orthopaedic 9 a.m.
General Medicine 10 a.m.
First in month only - General Medicine 2 p.m.
Chest Diseases - 2nd & 4th in month.
General Surgery 2.30 p.m.
Radiology, Pathology and Geriatrics.

The Louth Health Clinic.

The Clinic is the local headquarters for the Health Services provided by Lindsey County Council. We were sorry to lose the Mental Welfare Social Workers who on April 1st, 1971 joined the Social Services Department.

The services provided include a clinic for babies and toddlers where the mother is advised about care of the child and where its subsequent development can be kept under review up to the age of five years.

Immunisation is offered against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and measles.

The Speech Therapist treats cases of defective speech found at Infant Welfare Clinics, schools and also cases referred by the hospital consultants.

A Child Guidance service is provided at the Clinic. Children who are experiencing emotional difficulties at school or at pre-school age are seen with their parents and an effort is made to modify the influences which are affecting them adversely. This requires close co-operation between the Child Psychiatrist, the Psychiatric Social Worker and the Educational Psychologist.

The Clinic is also the headquarters for School Medical Officers who examine schoolchildren at different periods during their school life and who keep those children requiring it, under surveillance. Other children are referred for treatment. Immunisation at the school is provided against tuberculosis and German measles (in girls).

The chiropody service continues to expand and is much appreciated by the elderly.

The Clinic forms the headquarters for the area for its District Nurses and Midwives who are available to assist the family doctors under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer.

The Health Visitors for the neighbouring areas are also based at the Clinic. One of them has some attachment to one of the local Group practices. They play an invaluable part in detecting medical and

social ills and seeing that they are dealt with; also in giving advice on medical matters.

The Clinic provides a dental service for schoolchildren and expectant mothers in the area. For those children who have abnormal jaw and tooth formations, treatment is provided by a visiting orthodontist.

The Environmental Health Services, 1970.

The mains water supply is provided by the East Lincs. Water Board. It has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. There is no trouble from Plumbo Solvency. The fluoride content is low. There are 5,757 houses supplied from Public Mains with taps in the house and 14 supplied by stand pipes or outside taps.

Fluorine content in Bores Supplying the Rural District (East Lincs. Water Board).

Raithby and Hubbards Hills Pumping Station	0.28 p.p. million fluorine.
Fulstow Pumping Station	0.30 p.p. million "
Grimoldby Pumping Station	0.36 p.p. million "
Binbrook Pumping Station	0.36 p.p. million "
Mablethorpe & Sutton Pumping Station.. ..	0.19 p.p. million "

Forty-four samples were taken from mains supplies and all but one were satisfactory. This one source was later found to be normal and was probably from contamination in the tap.

Nine hundred and fifty five houses are supplied from private sources with a supply in the house and 100 with a supply not in the house. One hundred and eighty samples were taken from private sources and of these, 153 were satisfactory and 27 were unsatisfactory.

A number of the unsatisfactory specimens occurred from one private bore which has since been renewed and a chlorination system provided. Others were due to defects in the chlorinating systems.

There were 31 houses with privy vaults in the district and 607 with pail closets. There were 6,169 houses with water closets in the district.

Work was started at the end of 1970 on the extensions to the sewerage disposal works at Manby and with sewer extensions to South Cockerington and Grimoldby.

A sewage disposal scheme to provide for the villages of Ludborough, Utterby, Fotherby, Fulstow, Covenham, Yarborough, Alvingham and North Cockerington is urgently needed. Negotiations have begun in connection with furthering this scheme.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Louth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the final occasion as your Chief Officer, I have the pleasure of reporting generally upon the Council's technical matters for the year 1970.

The Council put in hand preparations for a resumption of the house-building programme - a service much needed, particularly for the older ratepayer. The latter part of the year also saw a welcome resumption of contracts for the installation of main sewers and it is hoped we can maintain a satisfactory momentum toward improving conditions in those villages where the public health is at risk.

The Council's affairs are in good order and the rate of our forward progress is limited as always only by the funds made available. It is, however, good to see encouraging signs of some relaxation in this direction.

This is an appropriate opportunity for me to thank the Councillors for the individual and collective kindnesses shown to me over the past twenty eight years, and to say how very much I have valued the opportunity to serve the Rural District. We have seen, and been party to, considerable improvements in the numerous services provided in the District and I shall always reflect upon my years with Louth Rural District Council with a sense of achievement in so many fields.

In bidding you "farewell" may I once again say,

I am honoured to have been
Your obedient Servant,

S. SHONE.

Surveyor to the Council.
Public Health Inspector.

March, 1971.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

SURVEYOR TO THE COUNCIL

HOUSING

Total number of new houses erected during the year	...	113
(1) By the Council	...	NIL
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	NIL
(3) By private enterprise ...	...	113
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders		NIL

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954 - 57.

No Certificate of Disrepair was issued.

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	...	405
(b) Number of inspections made	...	462

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 79

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

Public Health Acts ...	...	NIL
Housing Acts ...	...	NIL

SLUM CLEARANCE - PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

(a) Number of individual unfit houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	21
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	28
(c) Number of dwellinghouses subject to Closing Orders	22
(d) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit by Undertakings	1
(e) Number of dwellings included in confirmed Clearance Orders ...	NIL
(f) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance thereof	NIL
(g) Total number of dwellings on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under Sections 34, 35, and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957	49
(h) Number of dwellings occupied under Sections 34, 35, and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957	NIL
(i) Houses voluntarily demolished or closed which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action	44

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1

GRANT-AIDED HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Approved applications for "Improvement Grants" totalled 34 and "Standard Grants" 21. During the year, 31 "Improvement Grants" and 12 "Standard Grant" schemes were completed.

This now brings the completed Improvement Grant and Standard Grant schemes completed to a total of 1,465, a record of which the members can be justly proud and which compares well with work carried out in other areas.

The Housing Survey, authorised by the Council, has started slowly and completion is not expected before the end of 1971.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS

A total of 623 applications were received during the year and this reflects a slight increase, due in the main to agricultural and factory type of buildings.

The expeditious manner in which the Council's Planning and Building Regulation applications are dealt with is welcomed by builders and developers alike.

This placed a considerable burden on the Chairman with weekly visits to the office, but is well worth the appreciation of applicants.

STREET LIGHTING

This service is now available in some 48 villages and the Council's policy of extension continues. In the financial year 1970/71, it is intended to light a further 2 villages and commence a programme of conversion from tungsten to mercury vapour lighting.

FOOD PREMISES

The control and supervision of those premises within the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued with a total of 487 inspections. Conditions are good and the premises call for no specific comment.

Premises registered for manufacture or preparation of preserved food	14
Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	2
Premises registered for the sale only of pre-packed ice cream	86
Bakehouses	6
Fried Fish Shops	9
Butchers Shops	11
Cafes	13
General Village Stores	158

Samples of ice cream were taken on 81 occasions, no adverse laboratory report was received. My thanks are again due to Doctor Croll and his Public Health laboratory staff for their willing assistance at all times.

NUISANCES

ABATED INFORMALLY

Refuse	5
Foul ditches etc.	57
Drainage	49
Poultry and animals	18
Dangerous premises	1
Miscellaneous	27
	157

PETROLEUM STORAGE

The 148 premises licensed to store petroleum spirit have been regularly visited and minor breaches of the regulations put to right.

Large quantities of crude oil are now being imported through the Tetney mono buoy and oil terminal. Good liaison is maintained with the operating staff.

MEAT INSPECTION

The one privately owned slaughter house continues to be maintained and operated in excellent fashion and the owner is at all times co-operative and helpful.

Animals slaughtered total 98 cattle, 275 sheep and lambs, and 10 pigs.

All have been inspected in accordance with the Regulations. No evidence of major disease was found and only minor organs were declared to be unfit.

KNACKERS' YARDS

The one licensed premises continues to be managed and operated well and on no occasion has it been necessary to institute formal proceedings.

DRAINAGE

Number of houses with privy vaults	-	31
Number of houses with pail closets	-	607
Number of houses with water closets	-	6,169
Number of conversions to water carriage systems	-	50

SEWERAGE

A good start has been made on sewering South Cockerington and the north end of Grimoldby. Work on the extensions to the Manby Sewage Works to accommodate the increased flow also commenced and completion of all these works is hoped for in the Autumn of 1971.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The cesspool emptying service continues to be of considerable value in maintaining reasonable conditions in many villages where mains sewerage is not likely to be available in the near future. During the year 1,270 septic tank emptyings were effected.

CARAVANS

There are 46 sites licensed embracing a total of 1,066 caravans. The co-operation of site operators continues to be good and conditions on sites of a high standard. Forty seven minor contraventions during 916 visits were remedied.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In providing this service to some 6,265 dwellings, to three Royal Air Force establishments on Contract, and various holiday and residential caravan sites approximately 7,920 bins are collected weekly in the summer time and 7,820 in the winter months.

RODENT CONTROL

The one Operative engaged on this important work has surveyed 504 premises and treated 192. A total estimated 8,640 rats were destroyed.

No serious infestation was brought to the Council's notice.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

INSPECTIONS

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	-	-
Factories not included in above, in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	68	30	1	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	71	32	1	-

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Number of premises licensed	-	60
Number of inspections	-	93
Number of defects	-	16
Number remedied	-	12